

United States District Court
Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

LEGALZOOM.COM, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
ROCKET LAWYER INC.,
Defendant.

Case No. 15-MC-80003-NC (LHK)

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
RELIEF FROM NONDISPOSITIVE
PRETRIAL ORDER OF MAGISTRATE
JUDGE**

Re: Dkt. No. 13

Plaintiff LegalZoom.com (“LegalZoom”) seeks discovery from Google, which is not a party to this suit. Plaintiff served Google with a subpoena, and subsequently moved to compel Google’s production of several categories of documents. ECF No. 1. Magistrate Judge Cousins denied Plaintiff’s motion to compel, finding that Plaintiff had failed to take such “reasonable steps” as are required under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 to obtain discovery from non-parties. ECF No. 10. Plaintiff now moves for relief from Judge Cousins’ order denying Plaintiff’s motion to compel. ECF No. 13.

LegalZoom’s subpoena seeks from Google, for a four-year period, “any and all documents” relating to Rocket Lawyer “free” advertisements, “any and all communications” between Google and Rocket Lawyer relating to Rocket Lawyer “free” advertisements, and “any

and all documents” relating to studies managed or performed by a Google entity, Google Ventures, concerning Rocket Lawyer “free” advertisements. ECF No. 10 at 4. Judge Cousins denied LegalZoom’s motion to compel because LegalZoom had failed to explain why the discovery LegalZoom sought from Google was unobtainable from a party to the suit: the Defendant, Rocket Lawyer. *Id.* LegalZoom merely asserted that there were “significant gaps” and “irregularities” in Rocket Lawyer’s prior production of documents, and Judge Cousins found that “[d]espite extensive conferring and briefing, LegalZoom has not specified the parameters of the ‘gaps’ that Google needs to fill.” *Id.* Moreover, Judge Cousins rejected LegalZoom’s contention that it “should be entitled to review documents in Google’s possession as a cross-check against any production previously made by Rocket Lawyer,” finding that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure create no such entitlement. *Id.*

A magistrate judge’s ruling on a non-dispositive pretrial matter will be modified or set aside only if “clearly erroneous or contrary to law.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a); *Grimes v. City & Cnty. of S.F.*, 951 F.2d 236, 241 (9th Cir. 1991). In reviewing for clear error, the district judge may not simply substitute his or her judgment for that of the magistrate judge. *See Grimes*, 951 F.2d at 241. Rather, a magistrate judge’s non-dispositive ruling is clearly erroneous only when the district court is left with a “definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.” *Burdick v. Comm’r Internal Rev. Serv.*, 979 F.2d 1369, 1370 (9th Cir. 1992); *see United States v. Abonce-Barrera*, 257 F.3d 959, 969 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting that a magistrate judge’s decisions with regard to discovery disputes and other non-dispositive matters are entitled to “great deference”).

Having reviewed the parties’ submissions before Judge Cousins in connection with Plaintiff’s motion to compel, ECF Nos. 1, 5, 6, the transcript of the February 25, 2015 hearing on the motion to compel before Judge Cousins, ECF No. 12, Judge Cousins’ order, ECF No. 10, and the applicable law, the Court finds that there is no support for Plaintiff’s position in either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or case law. *See Nidec Corp. v. Victor Co. of Japan*, 249 F.R.D.

575, 577 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (“There is simply no reason to burden nonparties when the documents sought are in possession of the party defendant.”). Therefore, the Court concludes that LegalZoom has failed to demonstrate that Judge Cousins’ order was clearly erroneous or contrary to law. Judge Cousins’ ruling is entitled to deference, and LegalZoom’s arguments fail to leave the Court with a “definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.” *Burdick*, 979 F.2d at 1370. Accordingly, LegalZoom’s motion for relief from Judge Cousins’ order is hereby DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 15, 2015



LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge

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